A No and Irish Linens white-Sheeting, Ofnabrigs and sopp, refin'd Sugar, Cheefe, Lindle, in Bottles and Cafe, Pickin, nchovles, Olives, and Catchen, and Weston's Sauff, Glores Sorts, Hats and Bonnets for La. 4 nion fine Flawse Tippets, Scotch brown marbl'd and white Thread Sorts of hard Ware, Esrthen and e inferior to China, win white ile Plates and Diffies, plain, fol-Coffee and Chocolste Cups, all Pans, Jugs, &c. Cordage and

James Houston.

ray from the Subscriber, lexandria, on the 26th of Merib ervant Man, named James Large, e bruised and black: He had on a our'd Coat, lined with Alopeen, Parts, I believe, is of two Sorts, and Pea working Jacket with Pewair of light colour'd Breeches with and has a Hat and Wig. He hall Bay Horfe, has a Curb Bridle, t can't describe it.

es up the faid Servant, and briegs to the Subscriber, shall have a P.J. taken in the County, if taken cut Iwo Pistoles, beside what the Liv John Dalton.

but forgot to whom, e Bodies of Laws of this Province. ige is wrote Robert Gordon, Who-is defired to return it to the Primer

February 27, 1755; Persons indebted to Rildart, Esq; and Sons, of Liverpol, Dealings with their several Factors vince, are defired to fettle their rents with, and pay the Ballances due er, now Agent to the faid Company, re the first Day of July next, other-expect to be dealt with, for Recos the Laws, in that Cafe made and t: And all Persons who have any the said Company, are defired, in apply for Payment to

Thomas Brereton. to be Sold, at Oxford, a large Af-propean GOODS, on reasonable

more County, January 25, 1755. E out of the County Goal, it, at Joppa, John Tucker, a Ship-pout 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has lost ore Teeth, he bends forward when is about 45 Years of Age. oprehends the faid Tucker, and brings Goal, shall have Four Privolss

ken in the County; if taken out of IVE PISTOLES Reward, and reason;

paid by William Young, Sheriff.

Orrice in Charles-street; ISEMENTS of a moderate per Week after for Con-

THE [Numb. 525.7]

## MARTLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 29, 1755.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 5.

To the Honourable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Efq: bis Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia.

The humble ADDRESS of the COUNCIL.

SIR,

E his Majesty's loyal and faithful Subjects, the Council of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, beg Leave to return your Honour our fincere Thanks for your affectionate Speech at the Opening of this Seffion; and from a jat Sense of the ineftimable Bleffings of his Majesty's Reign, and the many repeated Marks of his Goodness, to assure your Honour of our Zeal, upon all Occasions, to give the strongest and most substantial Fridence, of our Daty and Great sudde to his Majesty.

Evidence, of our Duty and Gratitude to his Majeff, for every Inflance of his paternal Regard.

The Forces which his Majeffy has been graciously pleased to send over to our Affistance, is a fresh Inflance of his Royal Care; and from the Plan of Operations that has been wifely concerted, and the known Bravery and Experience of the Gentleman who is appointed to command, we may reasonably hope to see the Peace of America settled upon a foundation, that will not be shaken for Ages yet

To drive the French from our Borders, to main-The drive the Frence from our Borders, to maintain the just Rights of the Crown, and to restablish the Tranquility of the British Empire in North-America, are Views that must warm the Patriot's Breast: With these Views, Sir, You have been animated, upon these Motives you have acted, with that Ardour, Zeal, and Vigilance, as cannot sail of restecting the most lasting Honour upon your Name, and Character.

The great and important Business of the Other

The great and important Bufiness of the Obio, we have always confidered in a national Light, not as Virginians, but as Britons : And what Difficulties will not a Briton furmount, what Dangers will he tot encounter, when he is engaged in the glorious Canfe of his King and Country?

As these, Sir, are our Sentiments, we hope your Honour will be persuaded of our ready and chearful Concurrence, and of our hearty Endeavours, to do every Thing on our Part, to promote his Majesty's Service, the Prosperity of this Colony, and the Welfare of America.

To which his Henour was pleased to return the fel-lowing ANSWER;

Gentlemen of the Council,

MOST beartily thank you for your kind and af-Istelionate Address; for your just Observation of bis Majesty's Goodness to us, and your Zeal in the Distance of your Duty to bim, which I have always find most fincere.

find most sincere.
You may be assured it gives me great Satisfaction and Pleasure, that my Conduct meets with so much distribution from you; and for your ready Concurtuse and Assistance to me in the Discharge of my Duty, I desire to return you my Thanks.
Your considering the Expedition to the Ohio, in so lural a View, and your Determination to all as Ethons, I doubt not will have its proper Essed, in thering Peace, and supporting his Majesty's undabted Right to his Land on this Continent.

To the Honourable ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Efq; bit Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia.

The humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of BURGESSES. 8 1 R.

W B his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Burgesses of Virginia, now met in General Assembly, return your Honour our fin-

cere Thanks for your Speech at the Opening of

this Seffion.

The many Inflances we have received of his Majesty's paternal and tender Concern for the Protection and Happiness of this Colony, do justly demand from us, the strongest Testimonies of the most inviolable Fidelity to his facred Person and Government; and it would argue the highest Ingratitude if we did not acknowledge ourselves truly affected with the Benefits which must arise to us by his Royal Care and Munificence, in fending to our Affiftance, at the Expence of the Crown of Great-Britain, a Body of regular Forces, with a large Train of Artillery, under the Command of an able and experienced General.

We beg Leave to affore your Honour, that we will take the important Matters, recommended to

will take the important Matters, recommended to us by your Honour, under our most ferious Confideration, and that his Majesty's Interest, and the public Good of our Country, which are inseparably united, shall govern us in all our Resolutions.

To which his Honour was pleased to return the fol-lowing ANSWER;

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of

RETURN you my fincere Thanks for your Address. I am much pleased at your grateful Acknowledgments of his Majesty's paternal Concern for the Protestion and Happiness of this Colony. It lies with you, Gentlemen, to facilitate the Success, and compleat the Happiness we have in View, by your Aid and Supply to the Forces sent by his Majesty: I statter myself, you will accordingly take that, and the other Matters recommended to in my Speech, into your serious Consideration, and that, with all due Dispatch.

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HAGUE, January 30.

HE Preamble of the Ordinance of the States of Holland, for preventing promiscuous Mar-riages of Protestants with Papists, sets forth, that the States having greatly at Heart the Prefervation and Increase of the true Resormed Religion, have heard with Regret that Protestants consider it as a Matter of Indifference to marry Papists, which gives Room to sear that they will soon look upon all Religion as a Matter of Indifference; that such Matthes often occasion Operate in Earnilies. Matches often occasion Quarrels in Families; and that the Popith Party educates the Children in the Romish Religion, and frequently brings over the other Party to it: Wherefore the States being defirous to prevent the good People of this Country from being hurried by their Youth, Inconsideration, and headthrong Passions into Such Alliances, and and headstrong Passions, into such Alliances; and to give those, who intend to enter into them, or are already engaged by Promise, Time and Opportunity to listen to better Counsels; have enacted as

i. Such Persons as shall marry Popish Wives, shall be incapable of serving the Province: And those who hold any Place, and turn Papists, or marry Papists, shall be cashiered. The Resolution of May 21, 1727, with Regard to the Officers of the Army on the Repartition of this Province, is hereby confirmed.

2. The Banns of Marriage between a Protestant and a Papist, even if they should be a Widower or Widow, shall not be published without the Consent of Earlest and Mother. 02 020 thers and Grandmothers, or some of them, if alive; nor till the Parties have attained to the Age of Twenty-five Years, on Pain of the Marriages being void, and the Children born in fuch Wedlock being illegitimated.

3. Promifes of Marriage between the Perfons aforefaid, either by Word or Writing, already made or to be made, shall be absolutely void.

4. If a Protestant marry a Papist, even with the Consent of Parents, &c. there shall be no Community of Goods between them; nor shall either draw from, or raise upon the Effects of the other, any Settlement, Maintenance, or other Affignment, by Virtue of a Contract of Marriage, Testament, Donation, Transfer, Cession, or any other Deed

whatfoever.

5. The Children of fuch Marrisges, who shall be educated in, or profess, the Romish Religion, shall not enjoy any Preference to the Prejudice of the Protestant Children, unless the Father and Mother have sufficient Reasons to the contrary, tooks allowed of by the Judges. And if it shall afterwards be discovered that this Article is transgressed, they shall restore double. they shall restore double.

6. Proclamations of Banns of Marriage between the Persons aforesaid shall, instead of being made once in a Week, be only made once in fix Weeks, and the Marriages shall not be solemnized till fix Weeks after the third Time of Asking, under the Penalty expressed above in Art. 2.

If a Protestant, desirous of marrying a Papiss, should, to evade this Ordinance, renounce his or her Religion before the Publication of Banns, it shall not be lawful for such Persons, whatever their Age or Rank may be, to marry before the Expiration of a Year from the Time of changing their Religion, under the Pensis as were field above in the Religion, under the Penalty expressed above in the second Article: And, moreover, all that is ordained in the preceding Articles shall take Place in such Marriages, all one as if the Parties had not changed their Religion. And this shall likewise hold good with respect to Papists who shall in Appearance forfake Popery, and embrace the Protestant Religion, in order to be able to marry Protestants without being bound to observe this Ordinance, intending, nevertheless, to return to the Church of Rome after

the Solemnization of their Marriage.

LONDON, February 25.

The following is a Letter fent to a Jefnit at Liston by his Brother, an Officer belonging to the Portuguese Garrison at Ybyapaba, in Brasil, which throws great Light on the Affair of Nuova Colonia.

"The Treaty concluded between Portugal and Spain in Relation to the Limits of their Testivoical.

Spain in Relation to the Limits of their Territories in the New World is without Doubt much talked of with you. It made a great Noise here, and some People affirmed that his present Majesty, being sensible of the Prejudice which it would occasion to the Course had resolved not to observe it. But fensible of the Prejudice which it would occasion to his Crown, had resolved not to observe it. But these Assertions have been confuted by Facts. The Consequences of this Treaty I shall now lay before you. In the Beginning of the Year, 1752, Don James Freira, Viceroy of Rio de Janeiro, set ont with two German Mathematicians, a numerous Retinue, and 300 Grenadiers, and advanced to Rio de la Plata, where he found, on the Part of Spain, the Marquis de Val de Liries, with two Mathematicians, one a Spaniard, the others an Italian, and both as well as the two others, belonging to your Society. After the usual Visits, these Plenipotentiaries proceeded to the marking out of the nipotentiaries proceeded to the marking out of the Limits. The first Landmark was placed at Castillos, and another near Maldonado. But this last was not fix'd till after long Disputes, a Frenchman, who lost by it a Gold Mine which went to the Portuguese, endeavoured to persuade the Spanish Plenipotentiary, that he was imposed on with Regard to the Placing of it. Two other Landmarks were fix'd in other Places. The Town of la Colonia Nuova de Santissimo Sacramento, which had long been a Bone of Contention between us and the Spaniards, was yielded to them, the Canson belonging to it, having been first removed to Rio Grande

" All this was done without any Disturbance; but new Difficulties are now arisen on Account of seven Spanish Missions, whose Country is assigned, by the new Settlement of the Boundaries, to the Portuguese, under an express Stipulation, however, that the Inhabitants shall be at Liberty to retite into the Spanish Territories. The Indians, whom we call Tapas, warmly oppose this last Regulation,

3.